

## Time Series

(Due: Tu., 27.1.2009, 1:15 pm, in the exercise classes)

1. Consider the following ARCH(2)-model:

$$\begin{aligned}X_t &= \sigma_t \cdot \varepsilon_t, \quad \varepsilon_t \text{ iid} \\ \sigma_t^2 &= \kappa + \alpha_1 X_{t-1}^2 + \alpha_2 X_{t-2}^2\end{aligned}$$

- Simulate a realization path of length 1000 of this ARCH-process with parameters  $\kappa = 100$ ,  $\alpha_1 = 0.4$  and  $\alpha_2 = 0.3$ . Let the process start with values  $X_1 = 0$  and  $X_2 = 1$ . Assume  $\varepsilon_t$  distributed standard normally. Repeat the simulation with  $\varepsilon_t$  with  $t$ -distributed with 2 and 10 degrees of freedom.
- Compute in all three cases the ACF of the simulated process, the ACF of the absolute value and the process and the ACF of the squared process.
- Given the plots from part b), would you decide for an ARCH-model in all three cases? What might be the reason for the unfamiliar behaviour of the ACF in the  $t$ -distribution case with 2 degrees of freedom?
- Do part (a) and (b) for  $\alpha_1 = 0.5$  and  $\alpha_2 = 0.475$  and comment on the shapes of the different ACFs.

(5 Credits)

2. Show for a strongly stationary ARCH(1) process  $(X_t)_{t \in \mathbb{Z}}$

- (in case  $\mathbb{E}(X^{2m})$  exists) the recursion

$$\mathbb{E}(X^{2m}) = \frac{\mathbb{E}(\varepsilon^{2m})}{1 - \alpha_1^m \mathbb{E}(\varepsilon^{2m})} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \binom{m}{k} \alpha_1^k \alpha_0^{m-k} \mathbb{E}(X^{2k}),$$

calculate  $\mathbb{E}(X_0^4)$ .

- (in case  $\mathbb{E}(X^4)$  exists) that

$$\text{Cov}(X_t^2, X_0^2) = \alpha_1^t \text{Var} X_0^2,$$

- that  $X_0^2 \stackrel{d}{=} \alpha_0 \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \varepsilon_j^2 \prod_{\nu=1}^{j-1} \alpha_1 \varepsilon_{\nu}^2$  and  $X_t \stackrel{d}{=} |X_0| r_0$ , where  $r_0$  is an independent Bernoulli random variable taking values  $\pm 1$ .

(2 + 3 + 3 Credits)